



THE

KNIGHT



VOLUME 17, NO. 4. ISSUE #93. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, EDITOR. March-April 1995.

50 LITU COIN MINTED ! See page 10....

WHO MANUFACTURES DECORATIONS ?

[From **Kauno Diena**, July 2, 1994]

By **Kasparas Jonusauskas**

Kauno Diena has already written (January 13, 1994) about the "January 13" decoration which was manufactured by the "Medalis" company. However, I thought it would be interesting to learn of the history of this company since they have produced a number of decorations so far. Probably the most important is the 1st Class Cross of Vytis. At this time they are being manufactured at the Vilnius Art Headquarters, however the very first ones after the war were made at this company.

For those who do not know, I can remind that the 1st Class Cross of Vytis decoration consists of a black double cross at whose center on a pair of crossed swords is the "Vytis" and, on a separate nine-point star, an identical but smaller cross.

Not long ago, another decoration was ordered by the Lithuanian Olympic Committee. These are awarded for special merit in sports. It is a new decoration, but the basic tradition of Lithuanian decorations, the nine point star, was preserved.

The IV World Lithuanian Games medal was also created here. On one side is the traditional emblem of the



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GENERAL P. PLECHAVICIUS MEDAL BY ROMUALDAS POZERSKIS

games. On the other side, a panorama of the old sector of Kaunas, the arms of Kaunas and the inscription, "Laisvas budamas laisves neissizadesi," or "Being Free you will not give up Freedom." The same panorama, coat-of-arms and inscription is also on the Honorary Citizen of Kaunas medal

There is a desire to have one side the same on a number of medals related to Kaunas. This tradition is continued by the Lithuanian World Song Festival medal [TO PAGE 9.]

A DENAR OF KING JOGAILA

By **Aleksandras Radzius**
Baltimore, Maryland

In the fall of 1989, Lithuanian archaeologists excavating in the Pajauta valley at Kernave discovered a denar (in Lithuanian--pinigelis) in a pit which had been used as offering pyres to the gods. The pit was one of two such pits and they were part of a medieval cemetery. The excavation revealed that the two pits measured 1 by 1.8 meters and were about 60 centimeters deep. The denar was found at the bottom and along the edge of one of the pits. Also found in the pit were bits of bird bones, pieces of ceramics, an intact pair of iron scissors, knife blades, and pieces of broken and fused brass jewelry.

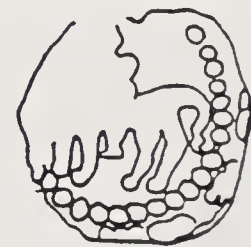
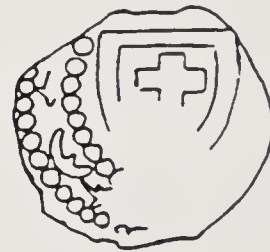
The denar is about 19 mm. in diameter and weights 0.629 grams. To date, 30 examples of this type of denar are known: seven pieces at Sariiai, Svencionis region; pieces from Obeliai, Ukmerge region; pieces from Azugiriai and Narkunai. Utena region and from single finds at Kaunas, Vitebsk, and now, from Kernave. The equestrian figure on the denarii from Sariiai face heraldic right¹, whereas on the denarii from Azugiriai and Narkunai, it faces heraldic left.

The denarii from Raudondvaris and Obeliai have left and right facing equestrian figures. Two varieties of this type of denar are known. Type I has two pearled circles along the edge with markings in between the pearled circles. Type II has only one pearled circle along the edge and is without markings. The Type I variety is believed to be an earlier mintage since the minting technique is finer and the weights of the Type I pieces vary more widely (0.38-0.86 grams), compared to the Type II pieces (0.30-0.34 grams).

Jonas K. Karys (1959) attributes these denarii to Duke Vytautas, and assigns minting dates of 1395-1396 to them. In 1392 Duke Vytautas became Viceroy of King Jogaila in Lithuania. By 1395 Duke Vytautas had consolidated his authority in Lithuania. By 1396 he was sovereign and by 1398 Vytautas had introduced into Lithuania usage a new title for the sovereign, Magnus Dux--a literal translation of a two word eastern title for a sovereign. Mongolian--Great Khan (Great Lord), Eastern Slavic--Veliki Kniaz (Great Duke), Persian--Padi-Shah (Master King), and Indian--Maha-Raja (Great King)

In 1401 King Jogaila recognized King Vytautas' sovereignty in Lithuania with the Vilnius-Rodan Treaty, although Jogaila still retained his original title of "Rex Litwame." Thus, Karys assigns minting dates that correspond to the period of Vytautas' maximum power while still a vassal of King Jogaila. Karys interprets the heraldic Apostolic Cross on these denarii as an expression of Duke Vytautas' vassalage to King Jogaila

Zenonas Duksa (1986) on the other hand, attributes these denarii to Jogaila's son Casimir, during his reign as King of Lithuania 1440-1447. Both Karys and Duksa agree that the denarii were minted in Vilnius. The denar found at Kernave has resolved this numismatic controversy [TO PAGE 4]



x2

2. BANKNOTE DESIGNS

As we reported in the last issue of *The Knight*, the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago has acquired the original artwork for the 1993 and 1994 Litas banknotes from the 31 year old artist, Giedrius Jonaitis. These are now on permanent display at the Museum.

Jonaitis designed the 1, 2, 5, and 10 Litu banknotes of the Bank of Lithuania. The original artwork acquired by the Museum, all normal banknote size (except the 5 Litai which is larger) features several variations than what was actually printed.

The 5 Litu (instead of the 10) features Darius-Girenas. The Vytis emblem on the top contains the traditional red background. The center rectangle is surrounded by oak leave and acorns. The background security design consists of a 1930s-looking mosaic pattern.

On the reverse, we see a large ocean wave splashing towards the Lituanica plane, instead of a cloud bank which appears on the actual 10 Litu note.

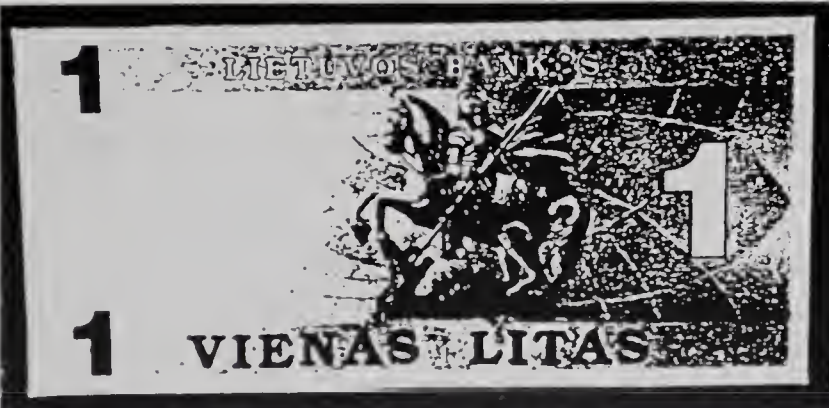
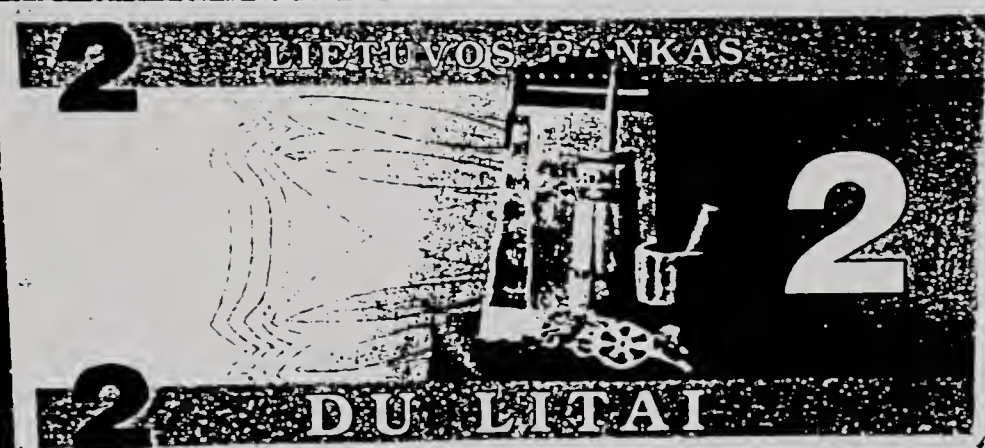
On the 2 Litai, we see that Jonaitis intended a traditional home utensil scene for the obverse, such as a native cloth design, a butter church, a mixing bowl, and other items. The reverse features a traditional rural Lithuanian church, that was used on the 1 Litas note of 1994.

Another obverse proposed for the 2 Litai contains a scene of a peasant plowing his field with an oxen-pulled plow.

A version of the 1 Litas note shows St. George slaying the dragon on the obverse, with the Trakai castle on the reverse. Writer Zemaite was used on the real 1 Litas note, and the Trakai scene was placed on the reverse of the 2 Litai note, with the traditional church scene placed on the reverse of the 1 Litas note.

A version of the 5 Litai reverse features the Petras Rimša "Lithuanian School" near the center in a circular design, instead of the far left as was actually printed.

In addition to the display of the colorful banknotes, the Balzekas Museum also featured an exhibit of other artwork of the artist, which Jonaitis was offering for sale to the public. Contained are numerous dry point works and lithographs by the artist. For a description and prices (ranging from \$45 to \$250), write the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629.



(MORE BANKNOTE DESIGNS
ON PAGE 8...)

1922 1 CENTAS BANKNOTE, NOVEMBER 16, 1922. PICK-7.

1 Centas

Date: November 16, 1922

Pick-7

Size: 90 x 55 mm

Printer: Andreas Haase, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Signatures: V. Petrulis, I. Jazdauskas

Known Serial Letters: A B C Č D E F G H I J K L M N O P R S Š

Colors: Blue, brown, green, wine red.

In looking through back issues of **The Knight**, I found that we have never featured this banknote before. This 1 Centas is the first of the "permanent" banknotes issued in November, 1922 to replace the "temporary" banknotes that had been issued a month earlier. The 1 Centas note was ordered by the Ministry of Finance, Trade and Commerce while the Bank of Lithuania was still being organized. With the litas being worth U.S. 10¢, this small centas note had a face value of 1/10 of a U.S. 1 cent coin!

The August 29, 1922 contract between the Bank of Lithuania and the printing firm called for the first delivery of notes to occur by November 16, hence the date found on the notes. However, the printer was able to deliver the centas notes on October 27, and they were placed into circulation in early November.

The 1922 1 Centas note is an excellent choice for collectors looking for a "type" Lithuanian banknote. An estimated 42 million were printed, although probably not all were released into circulation. An uncirculated example usually can be purchased for around \$60 at a coin show, and are relatively easy to locate. These notes were used until Lithuanian coins were minted in 1925. For anyone wishing to have some type of pre-WWII Lithuanian banknote in their collection and are scared off by the high prices on the higher denominations, this note is an excellent choice.

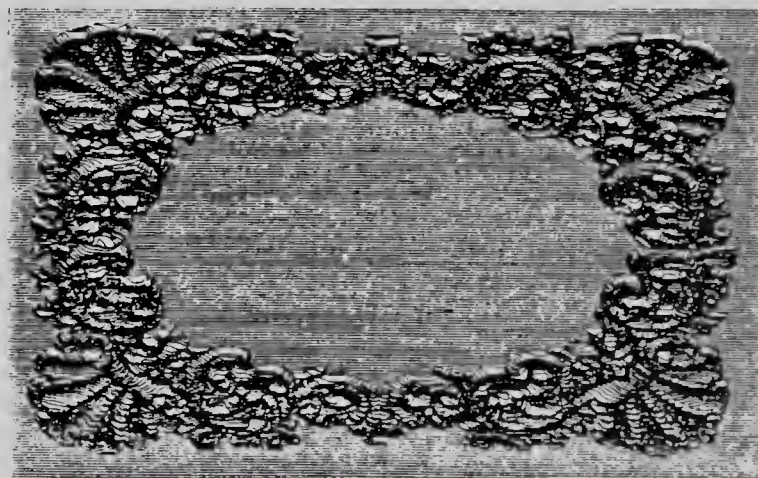
There are also known several different types of printer's proof specimens, which were sent to officials for examination as to designs, colors, and security background features. Illustrated at right are a couple of these printer's specimens, under the regular circulation issue.

The first shows the reverse side greenish wreath background design. The second depicts the obverse brown Vytis emblem in the center with security designs. These were part of the various "layers" that went into the printing of the banknotes.

The 1 Centas note only bears a serial letter. No numbers were included. We know of one LNA member who has a "complete" set of this 1 Centas note, that is, he has collected every known serial letter! From A through Š! How many others in our club collect "each letter?" Quite expensive for the higher denominations! Other notes, such as the 5 and 10 Centu, go through the entire alphabet. If you have one of these 1 Centas notes with a serial letter higher than an Š, let us know, and we will add that information to our list!

The text on the note translates--Face: "Bank of Lithuania, One 1 Centas, Kaunas, November 16, 1922." Back: "Bank of Lithuania Banknote. Centas 1 Centas. Counterfeiting Banknotes is Punishable by Law." Of the two signatures, Vytautas Petrulis (1890-1942) was the Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry, and took over that post on September 21, 1922. Ipolitas Jazdauskas was ranking Inspector of Credit Bureaus and Cooperatives Inspection Unit.

How many of our members who collect Lithuanian coins also have started a collection of Lithuanian banknotes?



A DENAR OF KING JOGAILA

Type I



Karys
about 15mm dia.
0.5 gm average wt.



Gumowski
(also Karys)
about 16mm dia.



Kernavė
about 19mm dia.
0.629 gm wt.

(Continued from page 1.)

Early in 1390, during the second conflict with King Jogaila, Duke Vytautas with the assistance of the Teutonic Knights advanced against Maisiagala and Kernave with a great force. The Lithuanians knew of the imminent attack and made an orderly withdrawal to Vilnius, setting the Kernave castle on fire. The Pajauta valley at Kernave has been uninhabited ever since. Thus, the Type I denar found in the offering pyre pit at Kernave must have been offered to the gods prior to 1390 and could only have been minted by King Jogaila.

Further, a comparison of these denarii with a similar denar of King Jogaila minted at Cracow show them to be extremely similar and point to a singular source of issue, namely, King Jogaila.

Karys admits that the markings on the Type I denar have not been deciphered and he states that there is a fine example of a Type I denar with clear markings in the Hermitage Museum. On the obverse of the Kernave denar, the markings appear to be stars and half-moons. Until a Type I piece with clear markings is studied, no attempt at deciphering these markings can be made.

These denarii of King Jogaila mark the introduction of the Apostolic Cross (Cross of Vytis/Vyties Kryzius) into the national and state heraldry of Lithuania. Indeed, the Apostolic Cross became the coat of arms of the Jogailian branch of the Royal Lithuanian Gediminian dynasty.

The Apostolic Cross is a relatively common Christian symbol and had been used non-heridically on medieval Hungarian and Spanish and as a supportive elementon medieval Hungarian, Crusader States and on renaissance Irish coins. But in contrast to the Hungarian and Spanish coins, the Apostolic Cross on King Jogaila's denarii are framed in a shield thereby clearly indicating that the Apostolic Cross is heraldic whereas the equestrian figure on the other side is non-heraldic.

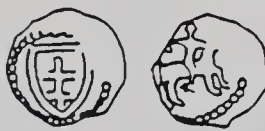
Therefore, the heraldic Apostolic Cross identifies the obverse of these denarii and this reasoning is strengthened by considering the legend of the Cracow denar. The legend of the side with the heraldic Apostolic Cross reads: MONE WLADISLAU (MONETA WLADISLAUS), or "Coin of Ladislaus." The legend of the side with the token imperial eagle reads: REGI POLONIE (REGIS POLONIE), or "King of Poland." If the obverse and reverse are accepted as stated above, the legend reads smoothly: "Coin of Ladislaus, King of Polonia." If the side with the token imperial eagle is considered to be the obverse side, the legend is disjointed: "King of Polonia, Coin of Ladislaus."

The Apostolic Cross has a number of interpretations. One interpretation is that the preacher who displays the Apostolic Cross has the endorsement of the Pope or some other higher church official. Another interpretation is that the Apostolic Cross represents Saints Methodius and Cyril (827-869 and 826-885, respectively), two brother preachers who had endorsements both from the Patriarch of Constantinople and from the Pope in Rome. The brother preachers found it necessary to get Papal endorsement to counter the slander they received from German Bishops in Moravia.

Type II



Karys
about 14 mm dia.

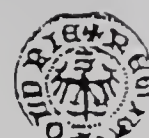


Dukša
about 13 mm dia.
0.30-0.34 gm wt.

Cracow Type



(owned by author)
about 16.5mm dia.
0.70 gm wt.



Gumowski (also Karys)
about 16mm dia.

Hungarian and Spanish coins with a non-heraldic Apostolic Crosses



Louis Anjou the Great
Hungary
1342-1382
MONETA LODOICIS
(RE)GIS HUNGAR
14mm
0.24 gm wt.



Maria Anjou
Hungary
1382-1387
MONETA MARIEA
MARIE D R VGARIE
14 mm
0.57 gm wt.



Sigismund of Luxemburg
Hungary
1387-1437
MON SIGISMVNDI
REGIS VNGARIE ETC
13 mm
0.50 gm wt.

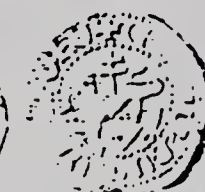


Pedro IV
Aragon (Spain)
1335-1387
PEDRUS DI GRA (REX)
ARAGON
18 mm

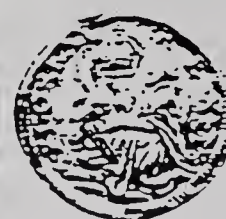
Hungarian, Crusader States medieval and Irish renaissance coins with a non-heraldic Apostolic Crosses as a supportive element



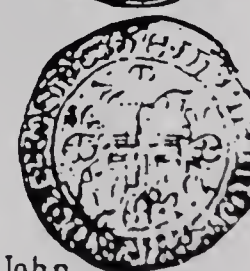
Bela IV
Hungary
1235-1270
Hungary
(Bracteate)



Leo II
Crusader State
1271-1289



Charles II
Ireland, about 1674-1681
also Isle of Man



Roger de Pins
Knights of St. John
1355-1365

The choice of the Apostolic Cross by King Jogaila for his personal coat of arms shows deep political astuteness. The Apostolic Cross was acceptable to non-Germans of the Holy Roman Empire: Hungarians, Czechs, Moravians, and Slovenians. It was acceptable to Orthodox subjects of the eastern regions of the Lithuanian Empire, Ruthenia, and Ukraine. The Apostolic Cross could not be rejected by the Teutonic Order since Christian kings, established preachers and other crusading orders had used it.

Further, it could be claimed that as a symbol of Christianity in Lithuania, the Apostolic Cross precedes the Greek Cross of the Teutonic Knights since the German knights did not arrive on the Baltic shores until the 13th century. Thus, the Apostolic Cross could be used as an expression of acceptance of the Christianity while at the same time rejecting the German version of Christianity which, contrary to Church law and common reason, made baptism synonymous with submission to German military or civil authority and apostasy synonymous with rejection of German authority.

Duke Kestutis, younger brother of King Algirdas, had been the chief advisor to King Algirdas. On the death of King Algirdas and the ascension of King Jogaila to the throne of Lithuania in 1377, Duke Kestutis expected to maintain his special relationship to the King, and Duke Kestutis and King Jogaila did conclude a number of treaties with the Teutonic Order.

However, from about 1379, King Jogaila undertook a number of independent actions. Jogaila sent his brother Duke Skirgaila on a secret political mission to various western countries; he concluded a number of treaties with the Teutonic Order without Duke Kestutis' knowledge, and his Orthodox Christian mother Juliana, not Kestutis, became his chief advisor.

These independent actions of King Jogaila were viewed by Duke Kestutis as detrimental to the state, resulting in Duke Kestutis seizing Vilnius in August of 1381 while King Jogaila was away and proclaiming himself King. However, Jogaila gathered his forces and retook Vilnius in March of 1382 when Kestutis was away to subdue a rebellious duke. King Kestutis was later taken by King Jogaila and found strangled on August 15, 1382. Another of King Jogaila's independent actions of this period which contributed to Duke Kestutis' seizing the throne could very likely have been the adoption of a Christian symbol for his personal coat of arms.

By 1383, however, Polish piast nobles of Lechia² (Little Poland, Cracow) were approaching King Jogaila to accept the throne of Cracow and the additional titles of "Rex Polonia, Cracovie, Sandomirie, Syradie, Lancicie, Cuyavie, etc." Between about 1379 and 1384 King Jogaila concluded at least two treaties with Duke Dimitri of Moscow which were to lay the foundation for Jogaila's marriage to Dimitri's daughter Sofia and Jogaila's rebaptism³ and public proclamation of his Orthodox faith.

Further, in 1384 King Jogaila concluded a treaty with the Teutonic Knights, one of the points of which was that Jogaila would accept a baptism⁴ in the Latin faith within two years. King Jogaila must have fully appreciated the propaganda value of having a Christian personal coat of arms before entering into such multi-frontal diplomatic negotiations, each of which had a consequence of his publicly proclaiming a Christian faith for political reasons. Thus, 1379 to 1383 is the most likely period when King Jogaila adopted the Apostolic Cross for his personal coat of arms and it is also the most probably period when the minting of the Type I denar was begun.

The equestrian figure on the other side of these denarii is non-heraldic and indistinguishable from equestrian figures found on medieval coins from other cultures.

In 1386, King Jogaila introduced the equestrian figure of the sovereign of Lithuania as the coat of arms of the Lithuanian Empire. It was named "Vytis" in accordance with the accepted medieval practice of naming coats of arms with nouns. In contrast to western Europe, which had only two words to designate warriors, a noble "knight" and a peasant "infantryman," in Eastern Europe there was a third designation meaning "champion," "hero," "conqueror," and it could be applied to any valiant warrior regardless of social rank. This third warrior designation was called "vitez" in Hungarian, Czech, Slovenian, and Serbo-Croatian; "vitez" in Romanian, "witez" in Polish, and "held" in German.

In 1386 King Jogaila received a Latin baptism in Cracow, with Silesian Piast Duke Ladislaus of Opeln⁵ acting as his godfather. And, as was

the custom at the time, King Jogaila also assumed the additional Christian name of his godfather. Grandmaster Zollner of Rothenstein of the Teutonic Order was requested to be King Jogaila's godfather, but declined.

With his assumption of the thrones of Lechia and Polonia in 1386, King Jogaila achieved a great political victory for the Polish nation by permanently ending Polish vassalage to the Holy Roman Empire. He also achieved a political victory for Lithuania in 1337 by making Latin Christianity the official religion of Lithuania, without Lithuania becoming a vassal of the Holy Roman Emperor. In 1410, King Jogaila together with his cousin King Vytautas, militarily crushed the Teutonic Order at Tannenberg, and in 1416 the two Lithuanian cousin kings again crushed the Teutonic Order politically at the Council of Constance, thereby stopping German militarism camouflaged as the spreading of Latin Christianity.

King Jogaila's position on the throne in Cracow was conditional on his remaining in Lechia (Little Poland). As a result, Jogaila's brother Duke Skirgaila ruled Lithuania as King Jogaila's Viceroy. The Type II denarii were probably minted by Skirgaila for King Jogaila. Thus, the Type II denarii were most likely minted after 1386 but before King Jogaila was forced to make Duke Vytautas his Viceroy in Lithuania in 1392.

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Professor Jozsef Szekely of the University of Budapest for help with Hungarian, German, and Russian language sources, and to Edward Bunker for gathering Irish and English numismatic sources during his travels to Ireland and England.

FOOTNOTES

1. In heraldry, left and right are determined from the perspective of the shield, flag, seal or coin-- not from the perspective of the viewer.

2. Since the entry of the Polish nation into recorded history in 965 until 1386, it had been a vassal of the Holy Roman Emperor. With the death of Boleslav in 1138, the Polish nation was divided into four duchies: Lechia (Little Poland), Silesia, Polonia (Greater Poland), and Masovia. Due to the ensuing power struggles between Piasts, Sandomierz separated itself from Lechia, and Cracow became a power unto itself. Kujavia, Leczica and Sieradz separated themselves from Polonia. Casimir was able in 1335 to form a Lechia-Polonia Confederation as a result of his treaty with John of Bohemia whereby Casimir gave John of Bohemia 350,000 groschen and renounced all claim to Silesia. John, in return, renounced his claim and titles of "Rex Polonia" and "Rex Crocovie."

It is from the medieval name "Lechia" for Little Poland that the Lithuanian and Hungarian names for Poland are derived. "Lenkija" and "Lengyelország" respectively. In his Greek language November 5, 1370 letter to Patriarch Philotheos, King Casimir of the Lechian-Polonian Confederation titles himself "Kralis tes ges tes Lachias kai tes Michras Rosias." (King of the land of Lachia and of Little Russia (Galacia). Thus, Casimir extends the medieval name of Little Poland to include Polonia as well "Lech," "Lechi" and "Lach" are of non-slavic origin meaning "foreigner" and are connected to the name "Wlach," "Walach," "Walch" from which the name for the Romanian domain of Wallachia was derived. Indeed, the more politically important Lechia had only a bishopric in Cracow, whereas the much less important Polonia had an archbishopric at Gnesen. In the middle of the 13th century a request was made to church authorities to move the archbishopric to Cracow. The request was denied because *an archbishopric cannot be moved from one foreign country to another foreign country*.¹ [To pg 7]

6. **LITHUANIAN
NUMISMATIC
DICTIONARY**

By
Jonas K. Karys



English translation by
V.L.G. Matelis

Continued from last issue....

KROON An Estonian monetary unit during the period 1928 to 1940, of 100 senti, a silver coin. A gold coin in the Netherlands of the 16th and 17th centuries

KRUZEIRAS/KRUZEURO A Brazilian monetary unit of 100 centavos (in 1942 changed to milreis) and a one kruzero bronze coin

KUFOS MONETOS/KUFOS COINS Arabian coins with Kufish inscriptions and legends. The city of Kufos (in Iraq, on the Hindia River), which Arabians built in 633 A.D. Until the caliphate was removed in 762 to Bagdad, Kufa had become an important center of Islamic culture.

KVADRIGA/QUADRIGA A wagon.

LABARUM. From dim antiquity, a reproduction specifically intended for use on a flag. An embossed Roman Emperor's military banner, upon which Constantine, after accepting Christianity, placed the Christogram and cross. Later, the labarum changed step by step, adapting itself, and grew to become the emblem of the church. It was also struck upon coins. In Lithuania, the Eastern Church's "labarum" was inscribed on the Kiev dengas in the 14th and 15th centuries.



Labarum: 1, Konstantino D. (306-337) var. monetoje; 2, Lietuvos Kuni-gaikščio Vladimiro kijeviškeje "dengoje".

LATS A silver coin of Independent Latvia, the monetary unit of 100 santimes.

LAUKAS/FIELD. A flat open place on a coin, circumscribed by the last inner circle of the edging. In it generally is placed the picture or dominant figure, through at times there are also inscriptions. Any part of the center of a coin untouched by the figures. (See also Exergue).

LDK/GRAND DUKE OF LITHUANIA The highest figure in the hierarchy of the historical Lithuanian state. Mindaugas alone had declared himself to be and crowned himself King. All other leaders of that state called themselves Grand Dukes.

LENENDA/LEGEND In general, the inscription on a coin. Without a legend, the coin is mute. According to its division and placement of the die, we divide the legend into the Encircling legend and the Field legend. From the 17th century, some higher cost coins were furnished with an Edge legend, containing an incused or extruded inscription around the edges. When two concentric inscriptions are placed on a coin, we have a double legend. The innermost is the first; the outermost is the second, and the entire text follows the same path. At times, words of the inscription begin on the obverse side of the coin and end on the reverse side. That is termed a Carryover legend. Encircling legends are generally begun at the coin's top, but that is not a rule (for example, the Lithuanian Republic's coins legends are placed where most convenient). They are read from the coin's top center, through there are some Converted legends. On Arabic coins, postured pictures are forbidden and there are none. They are entirely filled with inscriptions. Often, there are three legends, of which the first, as in the rule, fills the coin's field, the second, the intermediate circle, and the third, the outer circle. Strictly monetary inscriptions, the coin's producers initials and monograms, by their beautiful engraving are considered to be pictures and not inscriptions. In the text of the legends, we find: names of the coin's producer, (often just the initials or monograms) his title, the name of the country, of the state, description of the coin's type and denomination or value and the date of emission, naming of the pictured subject, if there is one. A religious maxim or a witty adage, the locale of the mint or its surrogate, the coin's series, its supervisor's or minters personal monogram (these signs are ordinarily placed in the exergue). However, only rarely are those symbols placed in, or is space available only some of them, those most necessary for the coin, and most often, only one of them. The language of the legend, the language of the people, the state or the nation. Nevertheless, there are coins of non-Greek province which bear Greek inscriptions, there were Jewish legends on Polish coins. Some of our Grand Dukes of the 14th and 15th centuries have included in their coins the Eastern Slav language or script. During the middle ages, the Latin language gained a firm position on the coin legends of western Europe. The legend's words were inscribed in full, abbreviated or shortened. Sometimes only the first letters of the words. All types of separation symbols, between the words of the legend or its sentences, served as punctuation marks

Continued Next Issue....

The medieval name of Great Poland "Polonia" is of slavic origin and means "people of the plains." Interestingly, the most powerful Ukrainian tribe were called "Poliany" and they were responsible for creating the Ukrainian Kievan Rus Empire with Kiev as the capital. It is from the medieval name for Greater Poland that most other cultures, as well as the Polish nation, derive their modern name for Poland. However, for historical accuracy, the distinction between the medieval name Polonia and the modern name Poland must be appreciated.

Silesia was not joined to Poland until after World War II. Masovia was not joined to the Polish Confederation until 1529, on the death of the last Piast ruler of Masovia.

3. While Duke of Vitebsk was married to Marija Yaroslavna, Duke Algirdas named all of his sons with Christian names: Andrew, Dimitri, Constantine, Vladimir, and Theodore. It has not been satisfactorily determined if Algirdas was or was not baptized in the Orthodox faith. However, with his second wife Juliaia of Tver, King Algirdas gave his sons Lithuanian names as well as Christian names: Jogaila/Jacob, Skirgaila/John, Kaributas/Dimitri, Lengvenis/Simeon, Svitrigaila/Boleslav.

4. Multiple baptisms and rebaptisms of Orthodox Christians are collaborative evidence that religion was subservient to political considerations during the period. Vytautas was first baptized in the Latin rite assuming the name of his godfather, Vygantas, in 1383. Vytautas was again rebaptized in the Latin rite in Cracow with King Jogaila in 1386. There is also evidence that Vytautas was also baptized in the Orthodox faith during which he received the name Alexander. Jogaila's brothers Skirgaila/John and Svitrigaila/Boleslav, already baptized in the Orthodox faith, were also rebaptized in the Latin rite together with Jogaila at Cracow in 1386. The issue of rebaptism, which is against Church

Law, was brought up during the Council of Constance (1416-1418), but no action was taken by the church fathers. The practice was, however, condemned by Pope Alexander VI by his bull *Altitude divini consilii* in 1501. Interestingly, the November 5, 1370 letter of Casimir the Great cited above ends with a treat that if Casimir's choice of an orthodox bishop for Galacia is not ratified by Philotheos, Casimir "will be forced to baptize the Russians into the faith of the Latins."

5. This same Ladislaus of Opeln in 1390 suggested to the King of Hungary and to the Grandmaster of the Teutonic Order that the Polish Confederation be divided between themselves. It can be viewed that the consequences of the kingship of Jogaila/Jacob/Ladislaus over the Polish Confederation and the subsequent successful efforts of his fourth wife and queen, Lithuanian Sofia Alseniske, at maintaining Jogaila's sons on the Polish thrones was that the partition of Poland was postponed for four hundred years.

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Professor Jozsef Szekely of the University of Budapest for help with Hungarian, German and Russian language sources and to Edward Bunker for gathering Irish and English numismatic sources during his travels to Ireland and England.

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8. VYTIS ON A 1697 MEDAL

By
Vincas Ruzas, Vilnius

In 1697 Lithuania and Poland were electing their sovereign. The Lithuanian noble house of Sapeiga, whose members held all the important positions in the country, supported the candidacy of the French prince de Conti. The opposition, headed by the house of Oginski, supported the Saxonian Duke Frederick August. When Frederick August was elected the sovereign of Lithuania and Poland, the Sapeiga's went over to the side of Frederick August in order to diffuse the opposition. However, this action did not hinder the opposition's ability to strengthen their position in Lithuania or the parliament in adopting the 'Coequatio Jurium' (Equalization of Rights) Statute, which made the government and legal systems of Lithuania and Poland more alike. This law is a reflection of the conflict between Lithuanian gentry and nobility. And in the history of the union of Lithuania and Poland, it was a step towards the destruction of the remnants of Lithuanian sovereignty.

The house of Sapeiga, wishing not to diminish their influence, had no intention of abiding by this law. As a result, all future conflicts with the Sapeiga's was waged in the name of this law. This conflict is reflected in the two medals which were issued at the start of the reign of Frederick August, and they will be described in this article.



King Frederick August was a noted patron of the arts. On his estate in Dresden minters and other artisans were employed. Every notable event or political achievement in his or a member of his family's lives was commemorated by the issuance of a medal. The medals of the period both represented the ruler and served as political propaganda. Many of Frederick August's medals were designed by Christian Wermuth (1661-1739). His work has strong satirical overtones. During the electoral campaign, C. Wermuth was commissioned to create medals to commemorate the coronation.

Shortly thereafter, medals were also commissioned for Lithuania. The agent ordering the medals, described to C. Wermuth the political situation in Lithuania and the desires of the king. The medal maker understood his task very well. One of the two medals has the most interesting design. The small diameter (21 mm) silver medal has Frederick August and his titles on the obverse, and the arms of Lithuania, the Vytis, and a Latin legend on the reverse.

The legend on the medal housed in the Cracow National Museum is "LITTAVIA ASSERTA M DC. III C (Lithuania Defended 1697) (photo by V. Racyla). Note the Latin form of the name 'Lithuania'. On coins and (other) medals the name "Lithuaniae" was used. One wonders if this was an error on the part of the medal maker. Especially, since the literature describes medals with the correct form of the name for Lithuania. In E. Racinskas's Catalog of Polish Medals No. 293 is a reproduction with the legend LITHVANIA ASSERTA.

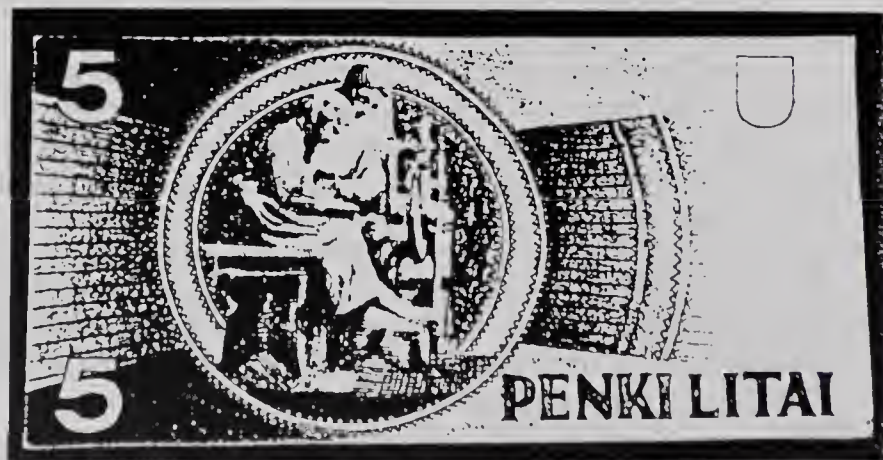
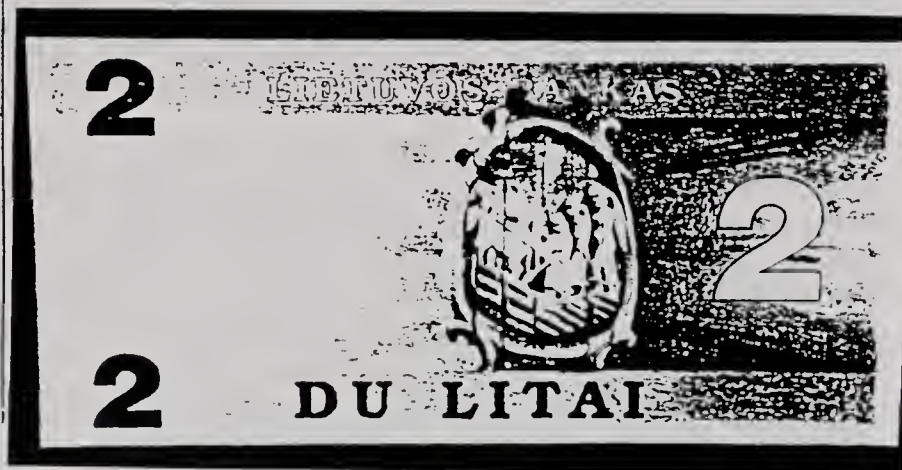
C. Wermuth sent the medal to the king in 1698. It and other items were displayed for foreign consumption to show that Frederick August has taken charge in Lithuania. Further, it served as a source of positive reinforcement to Frederick August's supporters.

With this medal, another medal was sent to Frederick August. It depicted the king and on the reverse was a female figure kneeling in front of an offering pyre. This figure also is a figure of peace and tranquility. The medal was to convey the idea when Frederick August accends the throne, discord will end, peace will be introduced and peaceful life will begin. The 33 mm diameter silver medal is housed at the Vilnius University Science Museum (photo by A. Baltenas). It must be remembered that the political actions of Frederick August did not calm the warring factions, and the internal conflicts sapped Lithuania.

Some details about the designer of the medal are as follows. C. Wermuth was a student of medalist Ernst-Casper Diir and engraver Pichler. From 1678, he was the engraver at the coin mint at Gota. In 1688 he was appointed medal maker of the Gota estate. And in 1699 he received permission from the Emperor to mint medals in his own shop. While in charge of his own firm, during his twenty years, C. Wermuth and his students designed about 1,300 medals with likenesses of sovereigns and important political figures, with religious, satirical, lottery, calendar and New Year theme medals and tokens.

MORE BANKNOTE DESIGNS

(Continued from page 2...)



WHO MANUFACTURES DECORATIONS ?

[Continued from page 1]

A lot of work was required for the Vytautas the Great University commemorative medal. On one side is depicted a seated Vytautas.

The "Medalis" company also manufactured the grand chains with medals for the rectors of the Kaunas Veterinary Academy, the Physical Education Institute and the Vytautas the Great University and the president of the Academy of Science. Another such limited issue order was the P. Plechavicius medal. It is of extra-ordinary size (almost a span), packed in a presentation box (like a decoration). Only three units were manufactured. The medal was designed by E. Daugulis. In cooperation with the Culture Fund, a series of beautiful medals was produced depicting the sovereigns of Lithuania. Also medals in three sizes were produced to commemorate P. Skorina.

Who knows, maybe in the future a commission will be placed to manufacture the main award for the international film festival, the "Golden Bull." "Since, all of the awards of the first festival, the Bulls, were manufactured in this company.

At this time it is expensive to have an award or a medal ordered. Previously, government subsidies were given freely for items and souvenirs. However, now it is difficult for the people placing the orders. The cost of the award is not the fault of the company (this issue is of concern to many manufacturers), but rather because the Government takes a high percentage of the cost. Manufacturers and the large art associations are approaching bankruptcy. Fingers are sufficient to count the employees of the "Medalis" company. They work in a facility of 50 square meters and the quality of their work is superior to that of other art associations.

Such is the short history of the five year old company. The workers are convinced that even in the future it will manufacture awards, medals, and other items for discriminating clients.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER

The February 17-March 2 issue of **Lithuanian Weekly** reports that Lithuanian President Brazauskas nominated Deputy Finance Minister Reinoldijus Sarkinas as the new Minister of Finance. Sarkinas will replace Stasys Eduardas Vilkelis, whose resignation was announced a day earlier.

Vilkelis, age 41, worked as a finance minister since December 1992. He asked to be relieved of his duties several times, citing health problems.

Vilkelis' signature appears on the 1993 and 1994 dated Litas banknotes of the Bank of Lithuania.

MINTAGE FIGURES ANNOUNCED

The Bank of Lithuania has announced that the 1994 Song Festival commemorative 10 Litu coin has a mintage of 40,000 pieces. It was designed by sculptor/medalist Petras Gintalis. All 3 10 Litu commemorative coins produced so far have a metal content of 75% copper, 25% nickel.

PATRIOTIC MEDAL FROM THE ERA OF SIGISMUND AUGUST

By Eugenijus Ivanauskas

[From VORUTA, No 19, May 1994]

Vilius Morkunas of Vilnius owns a cast, bronze gold plated medal which is unknown in Lithuanian numismatics. The obverse is with a Vytis surrounded by the legend "TOCIS PRO ARIS LI[THUANIAE]" (All for Lithuania's pyre). The word "TOCIS" is written as it is pronounced, the correct spelling is "TOTIS," a reflection of the poor education of the die maker. However, it does indicate that the person ordering the medal socially exceptional, possibly a patrician in Vilnius. On the reverse is a fanciful floral cross.



The idea to order such a medal could have arisen only at a time when the patriotic feelings of the citizenry were highly stimulated. In Lithuania, the citizens showed patriotism only at the end of the reign of Sigismund III August. In response to the dialogues of Stanislov Ozhechovski which were insulting to Lithuanian political self-consciousness, the tract "A conversation between a Pole and a Lithuanian" appeared. In 1865 the Vilnius Mint issued a 3-grasiai piece with the inscription "Qui habitat in coellis irredebit eos" [He who dwells in heaven is laughing at them]. This coin was in response to the satisfaction of the Poles at the death of Michael Radvilas the Black and their renewed hope at joining Lithuania and Poland.

Aleksandras Briukneris (Alexander Brukner) without hesitation ascribes, "A conversation between a Pole and a Lithuanian" to the major of Vilnius, A. Rotundas. I. Luksaitis does not believe there is sufficient proof for such a position. Not paying any attention to the controversy, S. Janusonis is attempting to find a philosophical tie-in between the above mentioned "conversation" and the issuance of the satirical 3-grasiai coin. In his opinion, the satirical coin is the result of the initiative of A. Rotundas. S. Janusas bases his opinion on the fact that the last will and testament of Michael Radvilas the Black was written by A. Rotundas and the director of the Vilnius Mint, A. Pshetockis. Without doubt, this is strong evidence. If the initiative to mint the satirical coin came from the civic influences of the Radvilas', then it is very probable that the above mentioned medal is the result of the prevailing circumstances and the activities of the time. This supposition is not contradicted by the style and decorative features of the medal. Book covers from the second half of the 16th century are decorated with similar intricate designs.



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WANT/FOR SALE ADS

For Sale: Republic of Estonia 1927 L 100 Currency Loan bond, with coupons. Also lithograph of Cossacks murdering Lithuanian church members (1890s). Write: Don R. Hiltunen, P.O. Box 629, Hancock, MI 49930.

For Sale: 1930s era Lithuanian Lottery tickets. Interesting conversation items! Also, Pick-7 1922 1 Centas banknote in UNC. Coins: 1993 Darius-Girenas, 1993 Papal Visit commemorative 10 Litu (only 10,000 minted!), and 1994 Song Festival 10 Litu commemorative. Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

50 LITU COMMEMORATIVE COIN ISSUED !

As we go to press, we have received information that the Bank of Lithuania has just issued a .925 silver 50 Litu coin to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the reestablishment of the Republic of Lithuania. Dated 1995, the coin is 34 mm.



in diameter and has weight of 23.30 gr. This is the first 50 Litu coin denomination ever issued by the Republic of Lithuania. It is also the first silver coin issued by the Republic of Lithuania since 1938. A gold 50 Litu coin had been authorized in 1925, but was never minted.

This new coin depicts the revised Vytis emblem within a shield and ribbon on the obverse. The reverse shows an oak tree stump (cut down), with a new branch rising up and blossoming with leaves. We will have more information about this coin in the next issue of **The Knight**.

CORRECTION

In our last issue we shared information about the Courish Play Money, featuring cities in old East Prussia and Memel territory. The 5 Kursiai denomination features the E. Prussian city of Labiau (not Libau, Latvia).



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS

A HOARD. [By Roma Mikalauskiene, September, 1994] Archaeologist Giedrius Aleliunas, while surveying the village of Seredziai in early August, came across a scattered hoard. At a depth of 40 cm, 17th century silver coins were found. A total of 79 were found.

According to the archaeologist, they are coins of Sigismund Vasa: two-denar, shilling, groschen and a half, three groschen and ort coins. These days, collectors might pay 100 Lt or more for one ort. The value of the find has not been determined. However, for science, this find is of incalculable value. The complete find was turned over to the National Museum of Lithuania.

KERNAVE MUSEUM [From Darbininkas, January 20, 1995, page 5]. Found amongst the items deposited with the Kernave Museum was the earliest item of Lithuanian numismatics--a brass grivna. During the period between the 12th and the 13th century, this form of Lithuanian money was cast only in silver. But the grivna found by archaeologists was brass, plated with a thin layer of silver.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Congratulations to LNA member Vincent W. Alones, who was recently presented the American Numismatic Association's Presidential Award for his strong commitment to the hobby, which includes ANA club representative, regional coordinator and district delegate, 35-year ANA exhibit judge, and other accomplishments. Vince is also one of the founders of our LNA, and been active in our organization from the start.

Our condolences to the family of Ruth W. Hill, long-time LNA member, who died on January 14 in St. Louis, Missouri, at the age of 96. Mrs. Hill was very active in the International Bank Note Society. She enjoyed reading about Lithuanian paper money here in **The Knight** as part of her devotion to the hobby of international paper money.

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629, was able to get several Lithuanian banknotes personally autographed by the designer-artist Giedrius Jonaitis. The Museum has a few extra notes for sale for \$25 for the 1993 2-Litai, and \$30 for the 10 Litu note, both designed by Jonaitis. These are offered on a first-come, first serve basis.

Although the postage rates have now went up, we are not raising subscription rates at this time. However, please remember that we have other expenses, such as postal box rent, ANA membership dues, and some extra postage to send **The Knight** to Lithuania, and we appreciate donations to help cover these additional expenses.

THE KNIGHT. Volume 17, No. 4. Issue #94. The official publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, EDITOR. Robert J. Douchis, DIRECTOR.

Subscription/membership is a donation of \$15 or more per current volume. Write: Lithuanian Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 612, Columbia, MD 21045.

EDITOR'S ADDRESS: Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224

FOR BACK ISSUES: Write, Sarunas Mingela, 46707 Stratford Court, Northville, MI 48167

The LNA is a member of the American Numismatic Association C-117903.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARCH/APRIL 1995 ISSUE OF THE KNIGHT

"VAL" MATELIS ESTATE SALE

The LNA is pleased to announce that the family of V. L. G. Matelis has selected the Association for the disposition of his Lithuanian numismatic collection. "Val" was the LNA's much valued numismatic translator for many years. He was fluent in both Lithuanian and German.

"Val", who was from Baltimore, MD, was born January 2, 1908 and died July 4, 1992 after a lengthy illness. He was educated at Holy Cross College and Vilnius University in Lithuania. He married a Baltimorean and moved his family to DC to begin a career with the federal government. He held positions with the Secret Service, IRS, and Labor Department before retiring to Coral Gables, Florida. He is survived by his wife Marie, sons V. Frank, Joseph, Paul and several grand children.

His son Joseph tells us the whole family at on time or another was involved in coin collecting. He remembers going through paper route change with his dad looking for collectibles. He said his mom also got the collecting bug. Her favorite was silver dollars. "Val's interest in Lithuanian numismatics predates the LNA. We know for example he was a customer of dealer/member Karl Stephens in the mid seventies. "Val" was a charter member of the LNA and quickly volunteered his services as a translator. He translated three books and numerous articles for us in the early years. He accomplished all that in spite of poor eyesight. Excerps of his translation of Karys' Numismatic Dictionary continue to this day in The Knight. He certainly must have labored hundreds of hours.

His collection is listed on the following pages. It was formed over at least a 15 year period. All items have been cataloged, conservatively graded, repackaged in Mylar and nonpvc holders, and fairly priced. All proceeds from the sale will go towards the educational expenses of his grand children. We urge all our members to take part in the sale. There are many, many nice collectables listed here. All LNA members should have some representative medieval coins in their collection.

To encourage dispersement throughout our membership the family has authorized a 20% discount from the market price listed. Please list second choices when ordering. Ten day return priveledge for any reason. Please include \$3 postage and insurance on all orders. Foreign orders will be sent via registered mail at buyers risk.

Send orders/checks to : Lithuanian Numismatic Association
Post Office Box 612
Columbia, MD 21045

Thank you on behalf of the Matelis family,
Robert J. Douchis

MIDIEVAL LITHUANIAN COINS

GRAND DUKE'S ISSUES

A1	ND	denare	K-2b	VF	295.00	"K" type, bold strike, RRR
A2	ND	denare	K-7c	F	135.00	obv. spear point/ cross, rev. columns, RR
A3	ND	denare	K-7c	F	135.00	another nice example

ALEXANDER, 1501-1506

B1	ND	denare	G-471	A.F	95.00	no trace of "A", RRR with "A"
B2	ND	denare	G-471	F	20.00	
B3	ND	1/2 gross	G-472	VG+	18.00	
B4	ND	1/2 gross	G-472	VF	24.00	
B5	ND	1/2 gross	G-472	F	20.00	
B6	ND	1/2 gross	G-472	VF	24.00	
B7	ND	1/2 gross	G-472	A.F	18.00	

SIGISMUND I, 1506-1548

C1	1509	1/2 gross	G-507	F	20.00	very nice date run
C2	1510	1/2 gross	G-507	F	20.00	
C3	1511	1/2 gross	G-507	F	20.00	
C4	1512	1/2 gross	G-507	F	20.00	
C5	1513	1/2 gross	G-507	F	20.00	
C6	1514	1/2 gross	G-507	F	20.00	
C7	1515	1/2 gross	G-507	A.F	18.00	
C8	1516	1/2 gross	G-507	A.F	18.00	
C9	1517	1/2 gross	G-507	A.F	18.00	
C10	1518	1/2 gross	G-507	A.F	18.00	
C11	1519	1/2 gross	G-512	F+	21.00	
C12	1520	1/2 gross	G-512	VF	24.00	
C13	1521	1/2 gross	G-512	F	22.00	
C14	1522	1/2 gross	G-512	F+	23.00	
C15	1525	1/2 gross	G-512	VF	26.00	
C16	153(5)	gross	G-515	F	160.00	Kop. pg. 20, 1c, RR "S"

SIGISMUND AUGUST, 1545-1572

D1	1554	denare	G-592	F	40.00	choice
D2	1555	denare	G-592	VF	45.00	
D3	1556	denare	G-592	F	40.00	
D4	1557	denare	G-592	F	40.00	nice
D5	1558	denare	G-592	VF	44.00	
D6	1559	denare	G-592	F	39.00	
E1	1566	2 denare	G-595	F	40.00	
E2	1567	2 denare	G-595	F	40.00	
E3	1569	2 denare	G-595	VF	52.00	strong strike
E4	1570	2 denare	G-595	VF	52.00	strong strike

F1	1546	1 2 gross	G-598	VF	21.00	another great date run
F2	1546	1 2 gross	G-598	F+	19.00	
F3	1547	1 2 gross	G-598	XF	30.00	
F4	1548	1 2 gross	G-598	VF	21.00	
F5	1549	1 2 gross	G-598	F	18.00	
F6	1550	1/2 gross	G-598	VF	21.00	
F7	1551	1 2 gross	G-598	F	18.00	
F8	1552	1/2 gross	G-598	F	18.00	
F9	1553	1/2 gross	G-598	F	18.00	
F10	1554	1/2 gross	G-598	VF	20.00	very small hole at 9 oclock
F11	1555	1/2 gross	G-598	VF+	24.00	
F12	1556	1/2 gross	G-598	VF	21.00	
F13	1557	1/2 gross	G-599	VF	21.00	
F14	1558	1/2 gross	G-598	VF	21.00	
F15	1559	1/2 gross	G-598	F	18.00	
F16	1560	1/2 gross	G-598	F	18.00	
F17	1561	1/2 gross	G-598	XF	30.00	
F18	1562	1/2 gross	G-598	A.XF	26.00	
F19	1563	1/2 gross	G-598	VF	21.00	
F20	1564	1/2 gross	G-598	VG-F	16.00	
F21	1565	1/2 gross	G-598	F	18.00	
G1	1546	gross	G-610	VF+	67.00	Polish standard
G2	1546	gross	G-615	F	65.00	Lith. standard, rev. old light scratches
G3	1547	gross	G-610	F-VF	47.00	Polish standard
G4	1548	gross	G-610	VF+	67.00	same
G5	1566	gross	G-610	VF+	67.00	same
G6	1567	gross	G-610	F	53.00	same
G7	1568	gross	G-610	F	53.00	same
G8	1568	gross	G-610	XF	75.00	same, lightly struck
H1	1565	2 gross	G-617	VG-F	98.00	Kop. pg. 44, I, R, 1-year type
I1	1562	3 gross	G-620	VF	55.00	each one is very nice
I2	1563	3 gross	G-622	VF	55.00	
I3	1564	3 gross	G-622	VF	55.00	
J1	1565	4 gross	G-624	A.XF	45.00	bold bust
J2	1566	4 gross	G-624	VF	35.00	
J3	1567	4 gross	G-624	VF	35.00	double strike
J4	1568	4 gross	G-624	F	27.00	porous flan
J5	1569	4 gross	G-624	VF	39.00	

STEPHAN BATHORY, 1576-1586

L1	1581	schilling	G-745	F+	35.00	nice short series
L2	1583	schilling	G-746	VF	42.00	
L3	1584	schilling	G-745	VF	42.00	
L4	1585	schilling	G-745	VF	42.00	

M1	1580	3 gross	G-750	VF	29.00	all are attractive small cut on neck, still nice
M2	1581	3 gross	G-754	A.XF	37.00	
M3	1582	3 gross	G-756	VF	29.00	
M4	1583	3 gross	G-758	VF+	33.00	
M5	1584	3 gross	G-760	VF	29.00	
M6	1585	3 gross	G-762	F	25.00	
M7	1586	3 gross	G-764	XF	40.00	
M8	1586	3 gross	G-764	VF	29.00	
M9	1586	3 gross	G-764	A.VF	27.00	

N1 1585 6 gross G-767 F-VF 285.00 Kop. pg. 95, II, a, RR

SIGISMUND III, 1587-1632

O1	1620	2 denar	G-1281	A.F	25.00	dark
O2	1621	2 denar	G-1282	VF	39.00	
P1	1614	schilling	G-1290	VF	17.00	verdigris
P2	1615	schilling	G-1291	XF	30.00	
P3	1616	schilling	G-1293	VF	17.00	
P4	1617	schilling	G-1295	VF	17.00	
P5	1618	schilling	G-1297	F	14.00	
P6	1623	schilling	G-1303	F	14.00	
P7	1623	schilling	G-1304	VF	17.00	
P8	1624	schilling	G-1305	F	14.00	
P9	1624	schilling	G-1307	VF	17.00	
P10	1625	schilling	G-1308	A.VF	13.00	
Q1	1609	gross	G-1317	F+	33.00	obv. center weakly struck
Q2	1610	gross	G-1318	F-VF	34.00	
Q3	1611	gross	G-1319	F-VF	34.00	
Q4	1625	gross	G-1323	VG	20.00	
Q5	1626	gross	G-1324	F	29.00	
Q6	1626	gross	G-1324	VG-F	25.00	
Q7	1626	gross	G-1324	G	15.00	
Q8	1627	gross	G-1325	VG-F	25.00	
						slight flan bend
R1	1590	3 gross	G-1330	VF	27.00	Crown issue cleaned
R2	1591	3 gross	G-1332	VF+	31.00	
R3	1592	3 gross	G-1333	XF	35.00	
R4	1593	3 gross	G-1334	XF	35.00	
R5	1594	3 gross	G-1335	F	24.00	
R6	1595	3 gross	G-1336	VF	27.00	
R7	1597	3 gross	G-1059	VF	27.00	
R8	1599	3 gross	G-1343	XF	35.00	
R9	1601	3 gross	G-1346	F-VF	25.00	
R10	1622	3 gross	G-1138	XF	35.00	

S1 1624 6 gross G-1101 VF 27.00 Crown issue

JOHANN CASIMIR, 1649-1668

T1	1652	schilling	G-1865	F	16.00	typical weak strike
T2	1653	schilling	G-1863	VF	25.00	same
T3	1660	schilling	G-1865	VF	12.00	
T4	--42	schilling	G-----	F	8.00	contemporary counterfeit
T5	1661	schilling	G-1866	VF	12.00	
T6	166-	schilling	G-187-	G	5.00	filler
T7	1664	schilling	G-1868	VG	6.00	
T8	1665	schilling	G-1869	F-VF	10.00	
T9	1665	schilling	G-1870	VF	12.00	
T10	1666	schilling	G-1871	F	8.00	poor strike
T11	1666	schilling	G-1871	F	8.00	
T12	1666	schilling	G-1873	VG	6.00	vertigris
T13	166-	schilling	G-187-	A.G	4.00	filler
T14	166-	schilling	G-187-	A.G	4.00	filler

U1	1664	6 gross	G-1709	Poor	10.00	Crown issue
U2	1665	6 gross	G-1886	G	25.00	typical flat strike
U3	1666	6 gross	G-1887	VF	90.00	same, cleaned

STANISLAUS AUGUST, 1764-1795

V1 1766 taler G-2392 VF+ 200.00 Crown issue, nice original coin

MODERN GERMAN OCCUPATION ISSUES

W1	1916	kopeck	KM-21	VF	6.00	mm A
W2	1916	2 kopecks	KM-22	V	8.00	mm A
W3	1916	2 kopecks	KM-22	F	7.00	mm J
W4	1916	3 kopecks	KM-23	VF	10.00	mm A
X1	1918	1/2 mark	-----	VF+	10.00	Tilsit

LITHUANIAN BANK NOTES

P-1	1	centas	1922	XF	34.00	
P-2	5	centai	1922	AU	43.00	
P-3	20	centu	1922	F	26.00	
P-4	50	centu	1922	F	35.00	
P-5b	1	litas	1922	XF	165.00	top margin dark
P-7	1	centas	1922	AU	47.00	
P-8	2	centu	1922	AU	54.00	
P-9	5	centai	1922	F	21.00	
P-10	10	centu	1922	AU	65.00	
P-10	10	centu	1922	AU/UNC	68.00	
P-11	20	centu	1922	XF	68.00	
P-12	50	centu	1922	G-VG	12.00	
P-13	1	litas	1922	F	49.00	
P-14	2	litas	1922	A.F	56.00	
P-16	5	litai	1922	G	23.00	
P-18	10	litu	1922	F	156.00	
P-20	100	litu	1922	VG	188.00	
P-21	500	litu	1924	F	213.00	
P-22	1000	litu	1924	VG	139.00	top margin chipped
P-23	10	litu	1927	AU	57.00	
P-24	50	litu	1928	F	14.00	
P-25	100	litu	1928	XF	66.00	
P-26	5	litai	1929	AU	77.00	paper clip rust
P-27	20	litu	1930	XF	73.00	
P-39	1	talonas	1992	UNC	.75	

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BALTIC AREAS

Lith.	10	punkte	1943	VF	90.00	w/serno, corner clipped
Lith.	1	punkte	1945	UNC	75.00	

German Ost Mark Set, April 17, 1916, R120 - R126, 7 note set, VG-UNC, avg. VF, \$70.00

German Ost Mark Set, April 4, 1918, R127 -R134, 8 note set, G-AU, avg. F, \$49.00

Heydekrug, Memel Notgeld Set, May 28, 1921, Lindman 589 III, 25, 50, 75 pf, 1, 3 M, UNCS12

Tilsit Notgeld, Nov. 12, 1921, Lindman 1292 I, 75 pf, 1, 3 M, UNC, \$5.00

Memel Notgeld Set, Feb. 22, 1922, P1-9, inc. both vars, of 10 mark, 10 notes, 50 mark has a 1" tear, cat. value \$248, \$175.00

RUSSIA

p-11	10	rubles	1909	XF	1.00
p-12	25	rubles	1910	F	1.00

MEDALS

1. Presidents of Lithuania / 50th Anniversary of Declaration of Restoration of Lithuania, 1918-1968. .925 silver proof, 39 mm diam., edge stamped Lithuanian Foundation USA 2 16 68, in plastic holder, 3,000 issued at a cost of \$12.50 each. Now \$20.00
2. Darius Girenas Flight Commemorative, 1933-1983, oxidized silver plate over bronze, 70 mm diam., aprox. 3/16" thick in original wood holder. Struck in Poland. Obtained from Remantas Zemaitaitis, Chicago, IL, brother of the artist/sculptor, Algimantas R. Zemaitaitis. Purchased for \$55.00. Now \$85.00.
3. St. Casimir 500th Jubilee, 1484-1984, bronze proof, 44 mm diam., in plastic holder, by Franklin Mint for Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid, 5000 issued at a cost of \$10.00 each. Now \$17.50.
4. Lithuanian Christianity Jubilee, 1987, antiqued bronze, 3" diam., edge stamped Medalic Art Co - Danbury , CT - bronze, oriuginal cardboard box slightly damaged. Issue price \$30.00. Now \$45.00.
5. Wooden "nickels" issued by the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, Chicago, Il., printed on wood, 2" diam., originally \$1.00 ea. Now \$3.00 for the pair.
 - a. 60th Anniversary of Lithuanian Independence, 1918-1976.
 - b. 50th Anniversary of Darius/Girenas Flight, 1933-1983.
6. Lapel pin. Lithuanian Day at the 1939 New York Worlds Fair, XF brass, 5/8" diam., pin back, irregular round shape appears original. \$5.00.